

Business Directory.
John T. Stokes,
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the County of Queen's Bench for the Counties of York and Peel, Conveyancer, &c., Sharon, O. W. June 3, 1859. (f-16)

W. HOSLEY,
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,
Commissioner for the Queen's Bench.
Office on Yonge Street.
Awards, 25th May, 1855. (f-17)

J. SAKTON,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket, Attends of Watches and Clocks repaired in the order, and Warranted.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. (f-32)

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.
BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to THOMAS NIXON, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel.
Newmarket, March 26, 1856. (f-10)

GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT,
Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker,
MAIN STREET NEWMARKET. All Orders executed with Dispatch.
Newmarket, P. O. 6th, 1856. (f-20)

DR. BENTLEY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
NEWMARKET.
Office—Water Street, foot of Main Street.
Feb. 20, 1857. (f-3)

RAILROAD HOTEL,
NEW MARKET.
THE proprietor having again resumed the above HOTEL respectfully intimates to the travelling public that the premises have undergone a thorough repair, and he is now prepared for the reception of guests. The R.R. contains the best of the best brands and the Landlord well supplied.
JAS. FORSYTH.
Newmarket, Oct. 14, 1857. (f-37)

Mowmarket Iron Foundry.
JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to inform that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES, and STOVES, PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1851. (f-1)

SELECT PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
On the 10th of January 1858, Mrs. Hooper, wife of Mr. Joseph Hooper, will prepare children under 8 years of age, (and her own little boys) for the above named school.
For terms, &c., apply at her residence.
Newmarket, Dec. 30th, 1859. (f-46)

UNITY FIRE & UNITY GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS, OF ENGLAND.
Capital, £2,500,000 Sterling.
J. W. HARRIS, Secy.
Oct. 24, 1856. (f-15)

S. M. JARVIS,
Barrister and Solicitor in Chancery
VICTORIA HALL—TORONTO.
BRANCH OFFICE in Newmarket conducted by J. L. GARDNER, Esq.
Newmarket, Feb. 21, 1859. (f-139)

Bricks! Bricks!
THE Subscriber offers for sale the AURORE BRICKS, 250,000 BRICKS, of superior quality, both White and Red, at reduced prices.
W. MOSLEY.
Land Agent, Conveyancer &c.
Aurore, June 10, 1857. (f-18)

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,
CHAS. REEFORD, Proprietor.
THE above named Hotel has been lately repaired and refurnished for the accommodation of guests. The proprietor respectfully solicits a call from his many old friends, while visiting Newmarket.
Good Stabling, and a careful hostler.
Newmarket, July 2nd, 1859. (f-21)

Whiskey! Whiskey! Whiskey!
DOMESTIC AND TODDY.
Of Excellent Quality, by the Barrel, Gallon or Quart. For Sale cheaply.
JOHN BENTLEY.
Razors, Scissors and Knives,
SHARP and set, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms, by
G. A. WALLACE.
Parker Shop,
2 Doors North of M. W. Bogart's Store,
Newmarket, November 10th, 1859. (f-39)

Dr. D. E. SEYMOUR,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
Office—West side Main-st., near the New Building, Newmarket, C. W.
July 1, 1859. (f-21)

G. Mortimer,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
AURORA.
A BRISK supply of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, &c., &c.
Aurore, March 16, 1859. (f-5)

LOOK HERE.
If You Want a Good CARRIAGE,
CALL AT
A. J. McCRACKEN'S,
WHERE you can always find a superior article, with the late improvements, including a SELF-OILING BOX,
Lately patented, which prevents the necessity of renewing the wheel to let your Carriage. Simple goods or Carriages, at a small cost, at Wa-
terloo, Call and examine and satisfy your-
self of its utility.
Newmarket, March 22, 1859. (f-6)

Business Directory.
John T. Stokes,
ARCHITECT &c., &c., SHARON, Canada West.
Sharon, Jan. 25, 1860. (f-61)

T. Bishop & Son,
BRICK-LAYERS, Plasterers and Stone Masons.
Dealers in Lime, &c., &c.
Main Street, Newmarket, May 7, 1857. (f-14)

A. ROULTEE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket.
Newmarket, Oct. 5th, 1855. (f-36)

R. MOORE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney, Conveyancer, &c., Office—in the New Court House, next to the County Council Office, Toronto.
Toronto, June 5, 1857. (f-32)

JOHN R. JONES,
BARRISTER-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Office in Elgin-Building, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.
Toronto, June 30, 1855. (f-1)

NORTH RICHARDSON,
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c., Comptroller in the Queen's Bench, Office—Old South, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured.
Newmarket, 1855. (f-1)

INTERNATIONAL Life Assurance Society of London,
Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.
ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent.
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. (f-41)

DR. PYNE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has REMOVED from his former residence on Queen Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business.
Newmarket, May 14, 1856. (f-15)

DR. HACKETT,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &c.
RESIDENCE—Prospect Street, (Garbutt Hill), Newmarket.
Newmarket, 1857. (f-26)

ROBERT BRODIE, BUILDER, & CO.,
In returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past few years, respectfully intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the ERECTION OF BUILDINGS, and when required, find all Materials. Shop on Water Street.
Newmarket, Oct. 5th, 1855. (f-36)

E. D. ROGERS, JOINER AND CARPENTER,
In returning thanks for the liberal patronage conferred since commencing business in this place, would respectfully intimate that he is prepared to contract for the ERECTION OF BUILDINGS, of all descriptions—and furnish materials or otherwise, at a good supply of Saw and Board. All orders executed in a neat and substantial manner, and with dispatch.
Newmarket, Sept. 21, 1857. (f-34)

William B. Sullivan,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Office—No. 2 Toronto-st., second door south of Post Office, Toronto, C. W.
November 4th, 1859. (f-38)

RYAN & HALLEN, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.
Office—Newmarket, County of York.
JOHN RYAN. S. W. HALLEN.
December 23, 1856. (f-47)

A. J. McCRACKEN, CARRIAGE MAKER.
In tendering thanks for past favors, he now intimates to his friends that he has on hand a general assortment of
CARRIAGES, Which, for neatness and durability, cannot be surpassed in
WESTERN CANADA!
All Wood-Work Warranted. Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner.
Newmarket, July 1st, 1857. (f-11)

Hides! Hides! Hides!
THE Subscriber is prepared to pay CASH for Hides.
THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Dec. 9th, 1858. (f-43)

TO LET,
An Excellent New Store, in the Village of Church Hill—two miles from Leffroy Station. There are no stores in the neighborhood; there were three formerly, in the Village.
JAMES SLOAN.
Church Hill, April 28, 1859. (f-11)

For Sale.
On very reasonable terms, a Building Lot, situated on the side line between King Station and King Horn, in the 4th Concession—within one mile of the Post Office. For further particulars apply at this Office.
E. JACKSON.
February 7, 1859. (f-52)

WALTER B. GEIKIE, M. D.,
Licentiate of the Medical Board of Upper Canada, and recently one of the Medical Officers of the Toronto General Hospital, and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Dr. Ross's Medical School.
HAS returned to AURORE, and re-taken his former residence, on Yonge-street, where he may be consulted at all times, on the various branches of his profession.
Aurore, Dec. 15, 1859. (f-44)

David G. Howey,
House, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental Painter.
MILL-ST., NEW MARKET.
SHOP—Adjoining Wright's Hotel, where orders will be received and promptly executed.
Newmarket, Oct. 27, 1858. (f-57)

Poetry.
From the Weekly Magazine.
Angel Whispers.
Angel whispers, softly stealing
From some distant unknown shore,
Life and light and hope revealing,
Bid us mourn no more.
Listen! catch that low-breathed whisper,
Heard you? what those voices speak!
Lo! our call in sweetest music,
Speak not, lest the spell ye break.

Child of earth, oh heart of sorrow,
Gaze thy mourning, dry thy tears—
Heaven, for the coming morn,
Bids the dawn of mercy's years.
Angels beckon, crying never—
Earthward stretch your arms for thee—
Doubt thy bonds, unclasp each fetter
Mourn no more—thou'lt soon be free.

Literature.
MEMORY.
Of all the gifts which a beneficent Providence has endowed man, the gift of memory is the noblest. Without it life would be a blank—a dreary void, an interminable chaos, an unlettered page cast upon the vast ocean of uncertainty. Memory is accumulative; it is the granary of youth, the treasury of old age. Youth is the season in which we possess life in full vigor; our impressions are then vivid and lasting, and in those peculiar and beautiful qualities so eminently distinctive in early life begin to unfold—that generous confidence which places implicit trust in others, that poetry of the imagination and variety of fancy that tinges every object *couleur de rose*—a flood of happy thoughts and gentle memories is treasured up, which not all the stormy bustle of after years can ever eradicate. As the scene of life opens to our view, and men enter into the world, in its pomp and glory, its toil and pleasure, its strife and ambition, the beautiful illusion may vanish from his sight—each visionary thought and fond, delusive dream, may sink beneath the crust of worldly hopes and interests—the glowing enthusiasm and singleness of soul be gone, never to return, and he may think him wiser and better by the change. But the flowers of memory are still green in his heart. The latent fire still burns in his bosom, as he trends the eventful path of life; in a long and weary pilgrimage he must experience many and frequent vicissitudes; care and sorrow will lay their fingers on his brow; pain, sickness, the disappointment of cherished hopes, misfortune under some of its varied aspects, will creep into his soul, as the sun and yellow leaf advances, and as old age creeps on apace, the wisdom of this provision of Divine providence becomes more apparent, earth's jarring strife and ceaseless turmoil begins, to pale upon his senses, and as the restless thoughts and bitter fancies, the accumulated rubbish of later years, gradually sink into oblivion, the memory of youth, like a Phoenix, arises from the ashes; every-day affairs and transactions now begin to fade like a vapor on a mirror, and leave little trace upon the mind, whilst the minutest incident connected with youth, or even childhood, is recalled with vivid and startling accuracy. Memory, like imagination, is the common property of all, belongs equally to all ranks, and varies only in some of those assimilating features which generally form a connecting link with the great family of mankind. Some one has remarked that God has never created two individuals whose countenances exactly resemble each other. This is equally applicable to memory: Gall and Spurzheim unite in declaring that there are as many different kinds and degrees of memory, as there are organs for the seeing and reflecting faculties. The memory of some people resembles a sieve—a variety of things are continually passing through their minds, but they retain nothing; some are retentive only in trifles, and allow the more important details to escape, whilst others are of that delightful description so happily possessed by the great novelist, Sir Walter Scott, without any previous effort of the mind, instantly appropriate whatever pleases or strikes the imagination.

An instance of this is related in the life of the poet Campbell. Scott and he had been enjoying a sail on the river. The poet took the opportunity to read aloud in manuscript his poem of *Hohen Liden*, to the great delight of the novelist, who was particularly fond of heroic verse. Some days after Campbell remarked to Sir Walter that he had lost the manuscript of his poem, and could not recollect a word of it. "I think I can assist you," said Scott, humorously: "get your pen and I will dictate," and to the profound astonishment of the bard of *Hope*, he repeated the entire poem *verbatim*.

Memory is often accused of treachery and inconsistency, when, if inquired into, the fault will be found to rest with ourselves. Although nature has wisely proportioned the strength and liberality of her gifts to the various intellects around, yet all have it in their power to improve it, by classing, analyzing and arranging the different subjects which successively occupy their minds. By these means habits of thought and reflection are acquired, which will materially conduce to the invigorating of the understanding, the importance of the mind, and the strengthening and correction of the mental powers, or, to use an Eastern aphorism, "The weakest capacity, by sitting at excellence, will be above mediocrity, the strongest, by aiming at mediocrity, will fall short of it."

Why should we be Gloomy?
Some doleful-disposed people—very good people in their way, no doubt, but very poor logicians—seem to regard this fair Earth as merely a place of penance. They insist that man was not only "made to mourn," but to do nothing else; and this in the face of the significant fact that he is the only laughing animal. Ask them if God has made anything in rain, and they will deem you little better than a child of wrath for putting so presumptuous a question; but invite them to join you in any amusement whereby the risible muscles are brought into play, and they will explain, with Animadab: *Steele*, "Abominations! abominations!" *Steele*, in one of his sermons, denounces gravely as an "arrant scoundrel," meaning that grave men are generally hypocrites. This is a liberal and unjust assumption, yet

scarcely more erroneous than the notion that it is sinful to be merry, or that we cannot be religious without being gloomy and austere. If we believe that the creator made nothing in vain, we must suppose that the materials of enjoyments with which he has surrounded us were intended to call into play the faculties through which alone they can be appreciated. Wit, humor, imagination, taste, are not denizens but heaven-given attributes, and the pleasure produced by their legitimate exercise cannot be offensive to the Ruler who bestowed them.

Had it been intended that we should be always sad, our lot might have been cast in the volcanic and waterless moon, or some cheerless asteroid, where our surroundings would have harmonized with our fate. The Omnipotent would not have given us such a world as this to be always gloomy in. He would not have consumed six days in making it beautiful if He had designed it to be the habitation of woe—Even the disobedience and rebellion of man did not provoke the Great Architect to mar the joy inspiring aspect of nature. "The birds still sing, the waters sparkle, the flowers spread their glories to the light and yield their perfume to the breeze, as they did in Eden; while all the physical and mental endowments which rendered these things a delight to our first parents, have been conferred upon us as they were upon them."

Away, then, with that false righteousness, which denounces all amusements as ungodly, and the pleasure experienced by the man of taste and refinement in contemplating the treasures of art as a worshiping of idols. Not to enjoy beauty is ingratitude to the author of all beauty; not to be cheerful and merry in proper season is tacitly to reproach Him who has made the voice of nature a continual psalm. Surely Christians have more cause to sing than the birds, and to laugh than the laughing waters.

Let us, then, amuse ourselves during the brief intervals of leisure which the stern duties of life present to us. Let us enjoy with hearty relish the smiles of Wit and Humor, the creations of the Poet and the Painter, the treasures of Art and the bounties of Nature—simply taking care that all our recreations and pleasures shall be such as reason and conscience can approve. If these monitors condemn them not, we may safely and profitably indulge in them.

Foreign and Colonial.
Arrival of the America.
HALIFAX, Feb. 2.
The R. M. steamship *America*, which left Liverpool 2.30 p.m., 14th ult., and Queenstown following day, arrived here at 1 o'clock this p.m.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.
Richardson, Spence and Co. report the worst market for some time; sales unimportant. Flour very dull, and all qualities slightly lower. GRAIN—Wheat dull and 2d a 3d lower; red, 3d a 3d 10d; white, 3d a 3d 11d. Corn steady; yellow 31s a 32s. London Market was active, but the rates were generally unchanged. Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased 237,000 dollars. Consols closed on Friday at 95½ a 95½ for money—and 95½ a 95½ for account. Provisions—Bigland & Co., and R. Spence & Co., report Pork steady. Lord sold at nominal at 44c. Brokers' Circular reports ashes firm and slightly higher, with an active demand. Pots, 75d. Sugar slightly higher. LONDON MARKS—Breadstuffs quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14, p.m.
Latest Markets—Breadstuffs dull and sales unimportant. Provisions quiet.
Consols closed at 95½ a 95½ for money, and 95½ a 95½ for account.
The City of Washington from New York, arrived at Queenstown at 2 a.m. on the 12th ult., and the *Bornstad* reached Southampton about the same time. The steamship *Brenten* from New York arrived at Southampton early on the morning of the 14th.

European Congress.
The object of Lord Cowley's mission to London was to resume negotiations between England and France, which were instituted by France and interrupted by Walewski's opposition. The principles of these negotiations was non-intervention in the affairs of Central Italy. France, in adopting the same basis, is desirous that the whole of Europe should give its formal assent to this principle. With this view Lord Cowley was solicited to sound the feelings of the British Cabinet, as to the advisability of addressing a collective note to the European Cabinets. In this note, an intimation of the principle of non-intervention was to be treated as a *casus belli*. The British Cabinet, while expressing its readiness to support the principle of non-intervention either at Congress or in its communication with foreign powers, pointed out the impossibility of pledging itself, without the consent of Parliament, to a course of policy which might possibly involve hostilities. The feeling of Northern Courts grew to some fear that Europe would not tacitly submit to so threatening an intimation, and which also implied the adoption of principles opposed to the independence of every State which possesses the right of forming alliances as it may think proper, and at its own risk and peril. The British Cabinet having thus declined the proposition to enter into engagements, having such an important bearing, the question of an early meeting of the Congress is again revived.

GREAT BRITAIN.
The Manchester Chamber of Commerce have memorialized Lord Palmerston to bring the subject of international maritime law before the European Congress.
A cotton mill at Blackburn, called the *Swallow-street mill*, containing 20,000 spindles, has been burnt. Loss £30,000 sterling. The *Calcutta* mail of December 10th, and Hong Kong mail of November 27th, had reached England.

The Government despatch from Oude, confirms the complete overthrow and the dispersion of the remainder of the rebel army. All the leading rebels had been taken.
The Chinese were reported to be making great warlike preparations.

Wheeler & Co., of London, ship-owners, have suspended for about \$10,000, Church & Son, of London, in the sugar trade, have also suspended.

FRANCE.
At the latest accounts the Spanish army was near Tetuan, the position of the army being unchanged.
Reports are current, and believed in Paris, that an agreement was made between France and England for the reciprocal import of English iron and coal and French wines.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* reports that the *Papal Nuncio* has said that the Pope will give up Romagna, provided the rest of his dominions be secured to him.
Antonelli's resignation was not confirmed. It was rumored that Garibaldi had gone to Sicily.

General Montalban, the Commander-in-Chief of the French expedition to China, has embarked with his staff at Marseilles, to his destination via overland route.
The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash of \$4 million francs, and an increase in discounts of nearly 46 millions.

The Latest by Telegraph from Liverpool to Queenstown, 14th.
The *Dremen* which sailed from New York on the 30th has arrived.
Cotton, evening—Funds to-day are firm at closing prices of yesterday.

PAID, Saturday—The Pays of this evening says: should our information be correct, the state of affairs is daily improving, not only as regards the relations of the French Government with the Holy See, but also in reference to those of England, which are continually becoming more intimate.

Counties Council.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.
The Warden took the chair at ten o'clock. COUNTRIES COUNCIL.
Mr Scott moved the second reading of his bill to provide for the appointment of a Counties Solicitor.

After a short discussion the motion was negatived, and the bill thrown out.
PAYMENT OF JURORS.
The Council then went into Committee of the Whole on the by-law to provide for the payment of Grand and Petit Jurors, and Crown witnesses. Mr Bolton in the Chair.

The by-law provides for the payment of Grand Jurors, at the rate of seventy cents per day for every day a juror shall actually serve on such Grand Jury. Petit Jurors at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per day for every day he shall attend the Court; and that each shall be paid 10 cents for mileage.
The by-law was adopted.

Mr Wright, as Chairman of the Select Committee to prepare a petition to the Legislature, relative to the payment of Special Jurors and Crown witnesses, submitted a draft petition, which was adopted.

THE COUNTY GAOL.
The Chairman of the Commissioner on County property, Mr Wadsworth, presented their first report. It had reference to the present condition of the County Gaol.
The Council went into Committee of the Whole on the report. Mr Howland in the chair.

The report set forth that the Commissioners had visited the gaol during the present sitting of the Council, and had found it in a very cleanly condition. By the statistical accounts which have been furnished by the Governor of the gaol, the Committee found that the number of prisoners committed in 1859 exceeded by 144 the number of prisoners committed in 1858. During the past year there had been a decrease of 27 in the number of prisoners committed for drunkenness. The number of county prisoners was 92; being a decrease of 8; from the previous year. 289 of the prisoners had been committed more than once, and many of them several times. The Commission view of opinion, that the present system adopted in the gaol, tended to encourage small crimes rather than otherwise. To prevent this they recommended, that the diet should be less liberal, and that the prisoners should be fed on bread and water only. They also recommended that instead of the bread being as it is at present, made from No. 1 superfine flour, it should be made from No. 1 superfine flour. The Commissioners were also of opinion, that to make the residence in the gaol less agreeable, that prisoners who had been committed more than once, should be kept in solitary confinement as well as being kept on the low diet above mentioned. They hoped by this to cause the delinquents to seek work when they obtained their liberty, instead of making arrangements to return as soon as possible. They also recommended that oatmeal and other articles be contracted for by tender instead of being ordered by the Governor and paid on the certificate of the Sheriff as at present.

Mr Wadsworth said that he was in favor of solitary confinement, as he felt certain that many of the prisoners now in the gaol were in the habit of stealing small articles to get into the comfortable quarters of the gaol. Some of the prisoners had been in gaol eleven times during the present year.

Mr Tyrrell was in favor of harder work being imposed upon the prisoners. He was opposed to solitary confinement.

Mr Barnhart thought that prisoners awaiting trial should be treated better than those who had been convicted.

Mr James thought they could not root out crime by starvation. He had been often in the gaol as one of the Commissioners, and he must certainly say, the fare was meagre enough. He would vote for the report if he thought they could diminish crime by starvation, or bread and water diet, but he doubted if this could be accomplished.

Mr. Moisson said that Harry Henry had been nearly 170 months in prison at hard labor amounting to. It simply amounted to stirring soup, so far as Harry Henry was concerned. He was in favor of low diet, but he did not think that they ought to be called upon to feed the city prisoners for nothing, as they had been doing for years.

The Warden said the proper plan would be not to feed the city prisoners, and then the question would be settled what was to be done relative to their maintenance. He was against the sweeping changes made in the report. He was in favor of the profits from the labour of

the prisoners being turned to their own support. At the present time the profits from the labour went into the pocket of Mr. Allen. He thought the subject ought to be taken up by the Council.

Mr Tyrrell stated that the matter had been discussed in reference to the labor of the prisoners, in 1856, when a committee had been appointed to consider the subject, but nothing had been done.

A lengthened discussion ensued, in which it was elicited that 18 per day was required to maintain each prisoner. Many of the members thought this was too much, and opinions that to effect were freely expressed.

The Warden suggested that the matter be left in the hands of the commissioners, and that the prisoners be kept at hard labor as formerly. If the commissioners thought proper they might take the profits of the labor out of the hands of the Governor, and applying the amount to the maintenance of the prisoners.

Mr Wadsworth, in reply to a question, stated that the soup is contracted by the Governor, but they had no check on him. In support of his argument for solitary confinement, he stated that he had been informed by Mr. Allen that the remedy for "subordination" was low diet and solitary confinement, and he had based his report on this remark.

The clause having reference to solitary confinement was lost. The one relative to furnishing bread and water only, was carried. A clause to the effect that two resolutions had been passed in 1857, relative to making the gaol self-sustaining, be taken up and acted upon, was also carried.

In reference to the account of Moses Wilson for \$331 for the erection of a fence between the gaol and the Grand Trunk Railway. The Commissioners having nothing before them to show, and being unable to ascertain that the number of cedar posts used for the erection of the fence were furnished by the authority of the Commissioners of County property, and they therefore could not recommend the payment of the account, but left it to the consideration of the Council.

In the course of the discussion on this clause, it appeared that the cedar posts and lumber had been purchased at exorbitant rates. It was ultimately resolved to request the attendance of Mr. Allen for the purpose of explaining on whose authority the fence was erected and at what cost. The Council then adjourned.—*Globe*.

THURSDAY, February 2.
The Warden took the chair at ten o'clock. MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.

Mr Tyrrell moved that the Warden be instructed to obtain as soon as possible a legal opinion whether the Council can recover, in Chancery or otherwise, the amount due to the Corporation of the City of Toronto, to those United Counties, for maintenance of the City prisoners for the years 1857 and 1858, and that he shall forward to the Hon. O. Mowat all papers and documents relating thereto, to enable him to give an opinion.

The resolution, after a short discussion, was adopted.

PAYMENT OF JURORS.
The Bill for the payment of Grand and Petit Jurors was read a third time and passed. LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR OF THE GAOL.

The Warden read a letter which he had received from Mr. G. L. Allen, Governor of the Gaol, informing the Council that the ration for each prisoner were one pound of bread for breakfast, one half-pound of bread and a quart of soup for dinner; and one pint of oatmeal porridge, with half-a-pint of milk, for supper. The probable cost of food for the prisoners would be found on enquiry to be so economical and cheap as any prison in the Province, it being at a cost of ten cents daily for each prisoner. The communication concluded with the remark that it would be impossible to keep prisoners in solitary confinement, as contemplated by the Council, unless they were so sentenced.

DRAINAGE.
The Warden read a letter on drainage from Mr. H. J. Boulton.

GAOL RATIONS.
Mr Wadsworth presented the amended report on the condition of the gaol and the ration of the prisoners. The report recommended that on and after February 10th the ration of the prisoners shall be as follows:—One pint of oatmeal porridge for breakfast; 1½ lbs. of bread made from No. 1 flour for dinner; and one pint of porridge made from Indian meal for supper; and that no milk, sugar, molasses, or other condiment, except salt, be allowed. They, however, recommended that a plentiful supply of water be given to all prisoners.

The report was adopted.

PRINTING.
Mr Wheeler submitted the report of the Committee on Printing. The report provided for the printing of the minutes and other documents by tender.

It was adopted.

ADDRESS TO THE WIDOW OF THE LATE WARDEN.
Mr Tyrrell, on behalf of the Select Committee appointed to prepare an address to the widow of the late Joseph Hartman, Esq., brought in the following report and address:

Your Committee have availed themselves of the opportunity of consulting with the greater portion of the members of the Council, and have much pleasure in stating that one feeling pervades the whole—it is one of deep regret for the loss of the late Warden, whose memory will be long cherished by his associates. The Committee, feeling that every member of the Council of these United Counties sympathizes with his bereaved widow in the loss she has sustained, respectfully submit the following—

ADDRESS.
To Mrs. HARTMAN, widow of the late Joseph Hartman, formerly Warden of the United Counties of York and Peel.

MADAM:—The Council of the above named Counties, upon assembling together for the transaction of public business, were deeply impressed by the absence from amongst them of one for whom they had ever entertained sentiments of the most affectionate regard. The Council refer to the late Warden, Joseph Hartman, Esq., who was killed by them, but most

ed to be engendered in their minds feelings of the sincerest sorrow.

The Council would beg to express their appreciation of the noble qualities which were in so remarkable a degree possessed by the late Warden, and which necessarily elevated him in their esteem and has endeared him to their memory.

The Council, impelled not only by a sense of duty and candour, but actuated by feelings of long-continued friendship, desire to assure you that in your late husband they always found a gentleman of unwavering integrity, of warm-hearted impulses, of consistency in his purposes, and zeal for the public good.

In view of these circumstances, the Council beg leave to assure you how truly their sympathies are directed in your behalf in the heavy bereavement which by the dispensation of Providence has been allowed to befall you, and thus to deprive you of a fond and loving husband and your family of its natural guide and protector.

The Report and Address were adopted unanimously, and the latter ordered to be conveyed to Mrs. Hartman in the usual manner.

The Council then adjourned.

A gentleman from Texas arrived in Boston, January 9th, who left a spring climate with peas six inches high at home, found ice two inches thick in Washington, and in Boston found ice fourteen inches thick—and all these changes of scene and climate he passed through in one week. This is indeed "a fast age."

A Mr. Page is now designing a vessel of war, to be submitted to the British Government, of such construction as to defy the utmost power of existing ordinance, which will be capable of throwing with accuracy seven hundred explosive shells on board any dockyard three miles distant.

ARREST OF A BRITISH SUBJECT IN VIRGINIA.
A British subject, long resident in Fairfax, Virginia county, within eight miles of Washington, distributed ten copies of Helper's book in August and September last, to his neighbors, who are slave holders. Recently he visited Washington, and on his return was arrested by an armed band, and bound over in the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars for appearance for trial upon a charge of tampering with negroes. He said he gave the books to slaveholders; and did not consider that tampering with negroes. The defendant owned two farms in Fairfax county, which he gave as security to his bondsmen, and becoming frightened, ran away to Michigan, a ruined man.

There are now seven burning engines in use on the New York and New Haven Railroad, and it costs only about half as much to perform the same amount of labour with them now as when they burnt wood. The Providence and Worcester Railroad burns nothing but coal, and has materially reduced its fuel expenses. Ten years ago the cost of fuel on this road was \$47,000 per annum; last year, using coal exclusively, the expenditure on this account was but \$20,000. We understand that coal burning

